



CHAPTER 7

CROSS-GROUP COMPARISONS

CROSS-GROUP COMPARISONS

The previous four chapters discussed residential segregation within metropolitan areas separately for the four major racial and ethnic minority groups in the United States — American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Blacks or African Americans, and Hispanics or Latinos. This chapter examines these groups together and makes comparisons across them in the extent and patterns of segregation.

Because the size of these populations vary, as does their geographic distribution, this chapter examines the five residential segregation indexes by focusing mainly on all metropolitan areas, rather than the “selected” areas that were highlighted in the previous chapters. As a basis of comparison, Tables 7-1 and 7-2 include descriptive statistics both for all metropolitan areas and for the selected metropolitan areas from chapters 3-6.¹

¹ As discussed in chapter 2, the set of indexes averaged across all metropolitan data suffers from the weakness of including metropolitan areas where the minority group is so small that segregation estimates may appear peculiar or anomalous. This weakness is at least partly compensated for by computing averages based on weights in all tables, where the weights are the number of the minority group in question present in the metropolitan area.

It is clear from Table 7-1 that Blacks were the most residentially segregated of the four groups examined. They had the highest mean index score for all metropolitan areas for all five indexes for all three censuses. They also had the highest index score for selected metropolitan areas for all five indexes for all three censuses, with only one exception (spatial proximity for American Indians and Alaska Natives for 1990).

Hispanics were the second-most segregated group, with the second-highest index score for all metropolitan areas for all five indexes for all 3 years, with the same exception as that for Blacks. Similarly, they had the second-highest index score for selected metropolitan areas for all five indexes for all 3 years, this time with only two exceptions: spatial proximity for American Indians and Alaska Natives for 1980, and Blacks with the second highest spatial proximity in 1990.

Asians and Pacific Islanders were more residentially segregated than American Indians and Alaska

Natives, as measured by four of the five indexes for all years for both all metropolitan areas and selected metropolitan areas. The one exception, again, was spatial proximity.

As noted in Chapter 4, in 2000, the residential segregation indexes for Asians were close to those for Asians and Pacific Islanders (not surprising as they make up the vast majority of the combined group), while the indexes for Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (also referred to as Pacific Islanders) tended to be somewhat lower (though not universally so). When all metropolitan areas are considered, both Asians and Pacific Islanders were more segregated than American Indians and Alaska Natives for three of the five indexes — dissimilarity, isolation, and delta — while Pacific Islanders were less segregated than American Indians and Alaska Natives for the other two indexes — absolute centralization and spatial proximity.

The distribution of index values is presented in a histogram for all

Table 7-1.

Descriptive Statistics for Residential Segregation Indexes for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Blacks, and Hispanics: 1980, 1990, and 2000

(Weighted averages)

Index and race/ethnicity	All metropolitan areas			Selected metropolitan areas		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Dissimilarity Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives	0.373	0.368	0.333	0.414	0.404	0.390
Asians and Pacific Islanders	0.405	0.412	0.411	0.422	0.424	0.433
Asians	(NA)	(NA)	0.416	(NA)	(NA)	0.437
Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders ...	(NA)	(NA)	0.427	(NA)	(NA)	0.443
Blacks or African Americans	0.727	0.678	0.640	0.730	0.682	0.645
Hispanics or Latinos	0.502	0.500	0.509	0.511	0.508	0.517
Isolation Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives	0.082	0.102	0.103	0.177	0.188	0.205
Asians and Pacific Islanders	0.233	0.264	0.306	0.292	0.330	0.395
Asians	(NA)	(NA)	0.300	(NA)	(NA)	0.386
Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders ...	(NA)	(NA)	0.204	(NA)	(NA)	0.290
Blacks or African Americans	0.655	0.614	0.591	0.662	0.622	0.601
Hispanics or Latinos	0.454	0.508	0.552	0.477	0.531	0.585
Delta Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives	0.695	0.685	0.676	0.673	0.674	0.699
Asians and Pacific Islanders	0.741	0.753	0.743	0.733	0.742	0.735
Asians	(NA)	(NA)	0.747	(NA)	(NA)	0.739
Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders ...	(NA)	(NA)	0.712	(NA)	(NA)	0.687
Blacks or African Americans	0.834	0.816	0.793	0.835	0.816	0.793
Hispanics or Latinos	0.774	0.769	0.764	0.778	0.772	0.767
Absolute Centralization Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives	0.622	0.619	0.611	0.627	0.646	0.658
Asians and Pacific Islanders	0.701	0.700	0.683	0.700	0.693	0.672
Asians	(NA)	(NA)	0.687	(NA)	(NA)	0.678
Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders ...	(NA)	(NA)	0.582	(NA)	(NA)	0.533
Blacks or African Americans	0.753	0.743	0.722	0.755	0.745	0.724
Hispanics or Latinos	0.725	0.716	0.689	0.731	0.720	0.695
Spatial Proximity Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives	1.197	1.244	1.077	1.376	1.466	1.164
Asians and Pacific Islanders	1.057	1.083	1.096	1.071	1.104	1.124
Asians	(NA)	(NA)	1.098	(NA)	(NA)	1.127
Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders ...	(NA)	(NA)	1.050	(NA)	(NA)	1.071
Blacks or African Americans	1.435	1.400	1.374	1.441	1.406	1.381
Hispanics or Latinos	1.200	1.225	1.232	1.210	1.236	1.246

NA Not available.

Note: Selected Metropolitan Areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanics or Latinos. Segregation estimates are weighted by the size of the applicable minority group population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

Table 7-2.

Percent Changes in Residential Segregation Indexes for American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders, Blacks, and Hispanics: 1980-1990, 1990-2000, and 1980-2000

Index and race/ethnicity	All metropolitan areas			Selected metropolitan areas		
	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change
Dissimilarity Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives.....	-1.4	-9.5	-10.8	-2.5	-3.6	-6.0
Asians and Pacific Islanders.....	1.5	-0.2	1.4	0.4	2.1	2.5
Blacks or African Americans.....	-6.8	-5.6	-12.0	-6.6	-5.4	-11.7
Hispanics or Latinos.....	-0.3	1.8	1.5	-0.6	1.8	1.2
Isolation Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives.....	24.0	0.8	25.0	5.9	9.3	15.8
Asians and Pacific Islanders.....	13.4	16.0	31.5	13.0	19.9	35.5
Blacks or African Americans.....	-6.3	-3.8	-9.9	-6.0	-3.4	-9.3
Hispanics or Latinos.....	11.8	8.7	21.5	11.4	10.0	22.5
Delta Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives.....	-1.4	-1.4	-2.8	0.2	3.7	3.8
Asians and Pacific Islanders.....	1.5	-1.3	0.3	1.3	-1.0	0.3
Blacks or African Americans.....	-2.2	-2.8	-5.0	-2.2	-2.8	-5.0
Hispanics or Latinos.....	-0.7	-0.7	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.4
Absolute Centralization Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives.....	-0.5	-1.2	-1.7	3.0	1.8	4.9
Asians and Pacific Islanders.....	-0.1	-2.4	-2.5	-1.1	-2.9	-4.0
Blacks or African Americans.....	-1.3	-2.8	-4.1	-1.3	-2.8	-4.1
Hispanics or Latinos.....	-1.2	-3.7	-4.9	-1.4	-3.5	-4.9
Spatial Proximity Index						
American Indians and Alaska Natives.....	4.0	-13.5	-10.0	6.5	-20.6	-15.4
Asians and Pacific Islanders.....	2.4	1.2	3.7	3.1	1.8	4.9
Blacks or African Americans.....	-2.5	-1.9	-4.3	-2.4	-1.8	-4.1
Hispanics or Latinos.....	2.1	0.5	2.7	2.1	0.8	3.0

Note: Selected Metropolitan Areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanics or Latinos.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

metropolitan areas for 1980, 1990, and 2000 in Figures 7-1(a-e), 7-2(a-e), and 7-3(a-e), respectively. These generally confirm the findings described above. The dissimilarity index shows the same ordering from most to least segregated: Blacks, Hispanics, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives. This conclusion also holds, though not as clearly because of their relatively narrower distributions, for the isolation index and the spatial proximity index.

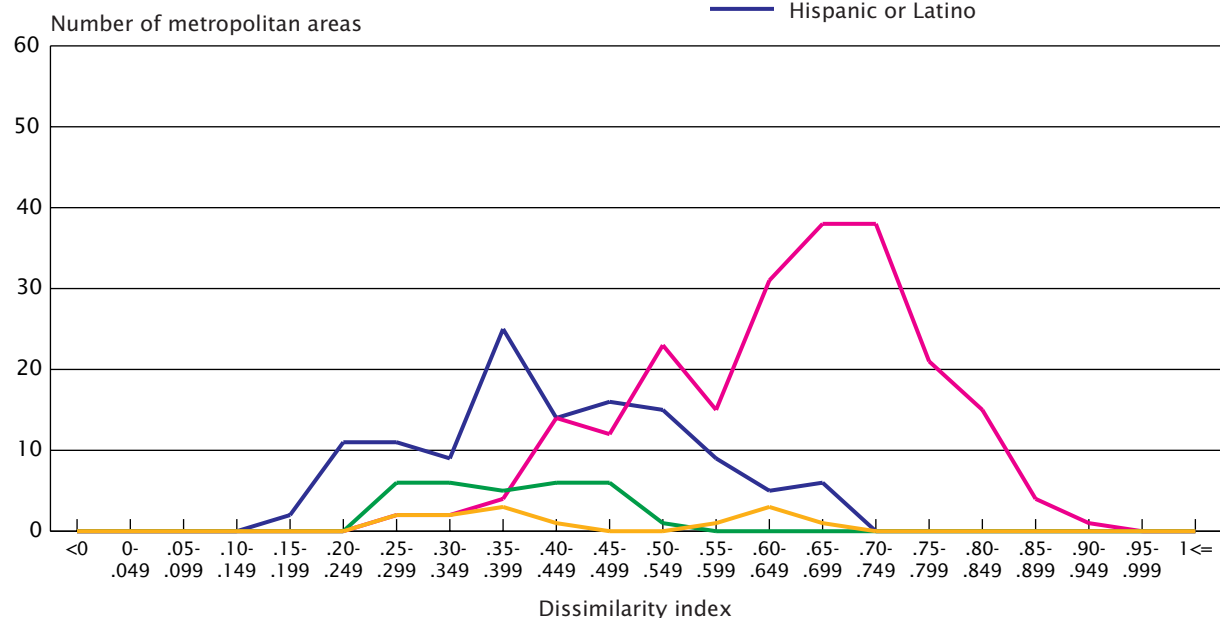
Table 7-2 displays the percentage changes in the weighted averages for each index over each decade.

No index shows a uniform pattern for all groups. Of the five dimensions examined, declines in segregation were most evident in centralization (absolute centralization), where all groups experienced declines over the 1980 to 2000 period when all metropolitan areas were considered (declines were not registered for American Indians and Alaska Natives in their 13 selected metropolitan areas). Three of the four groups experienced declines in concentration (delta) when all metropolitan areas are considered — Asians and Pacific Islanders, who experienced no change, are the

exception. Trends for the evenness (dissimilarity) and clustering (spatial proximity) dimensions were split, with two racial/ethnic groups experiencing increases and two experiencing declines. Finally, exposure (isolation) was the one dimension where increases predominated, with only African Americans experiencing declines. Because the isolation index is sensitive to the overall size of the minority group, it is unsurprising that this index showed the greatest increases as the population of all of the minority groups grew substantially over the 1980-2000 period.

Figure 7-1a.

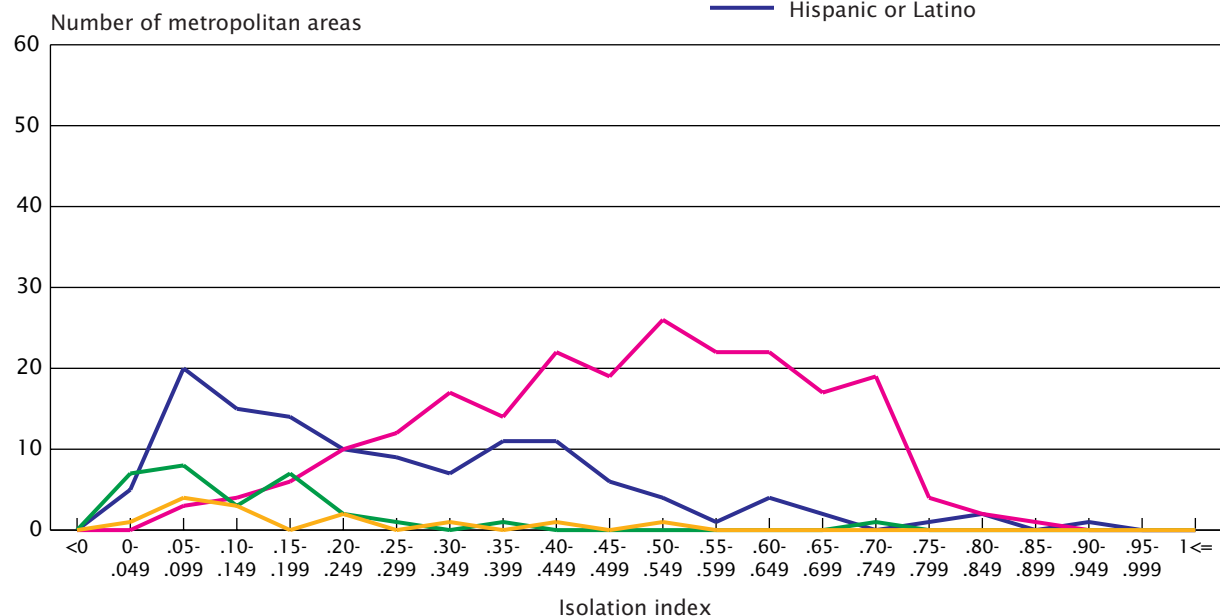
Distribution of Dissimilarity Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-1b.

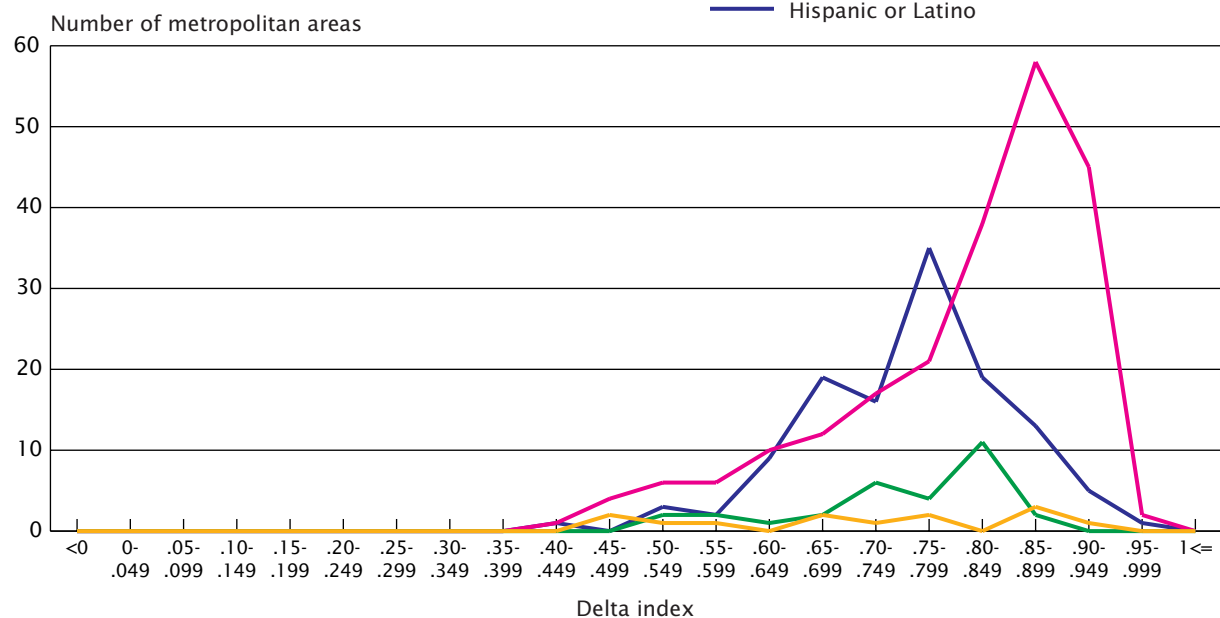
Distribution of Isolation Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-1c.

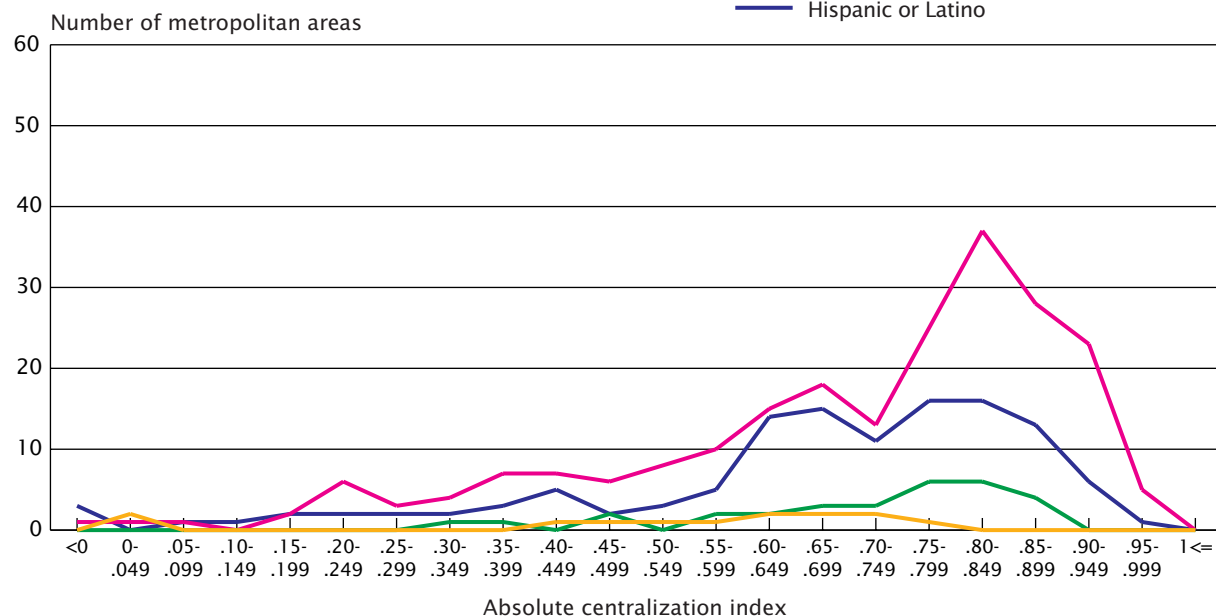
Distribution of Delta Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-1d.

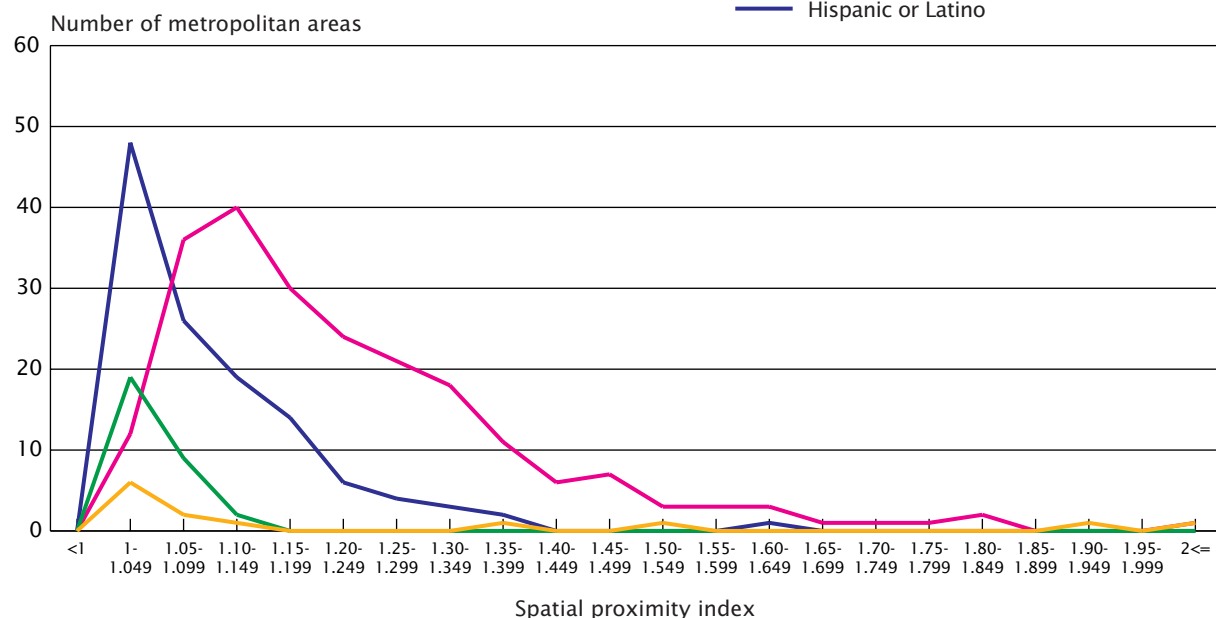
Distribution of Absolute Centralization Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-1e.

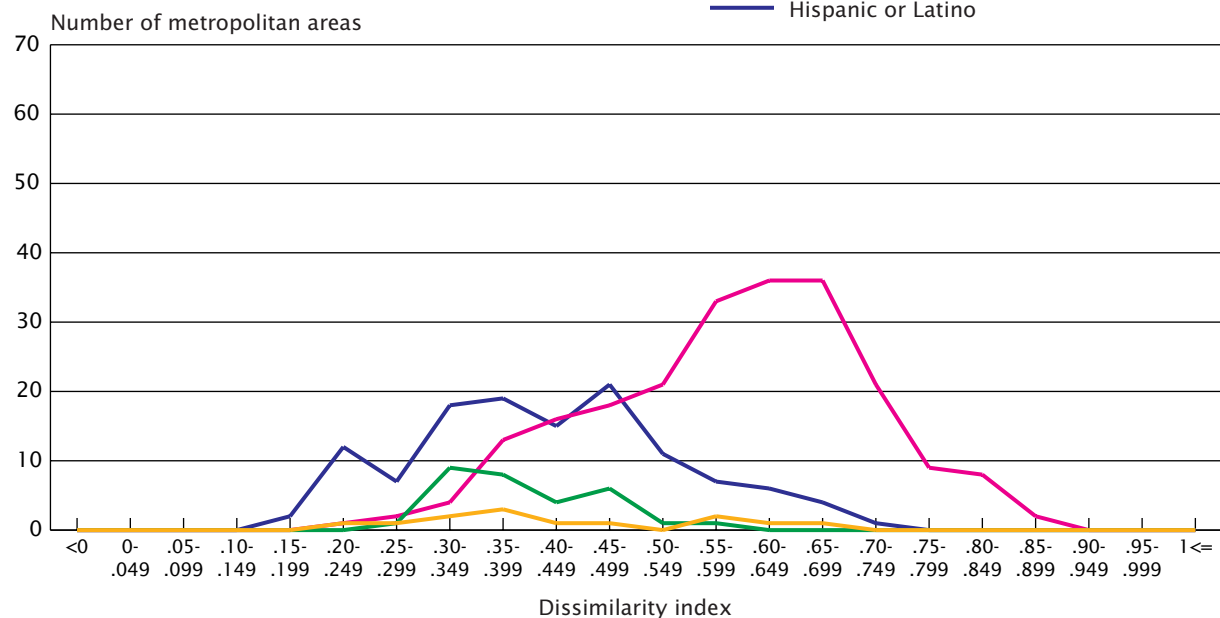
Distribution of Spatial Proximity Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-2a.

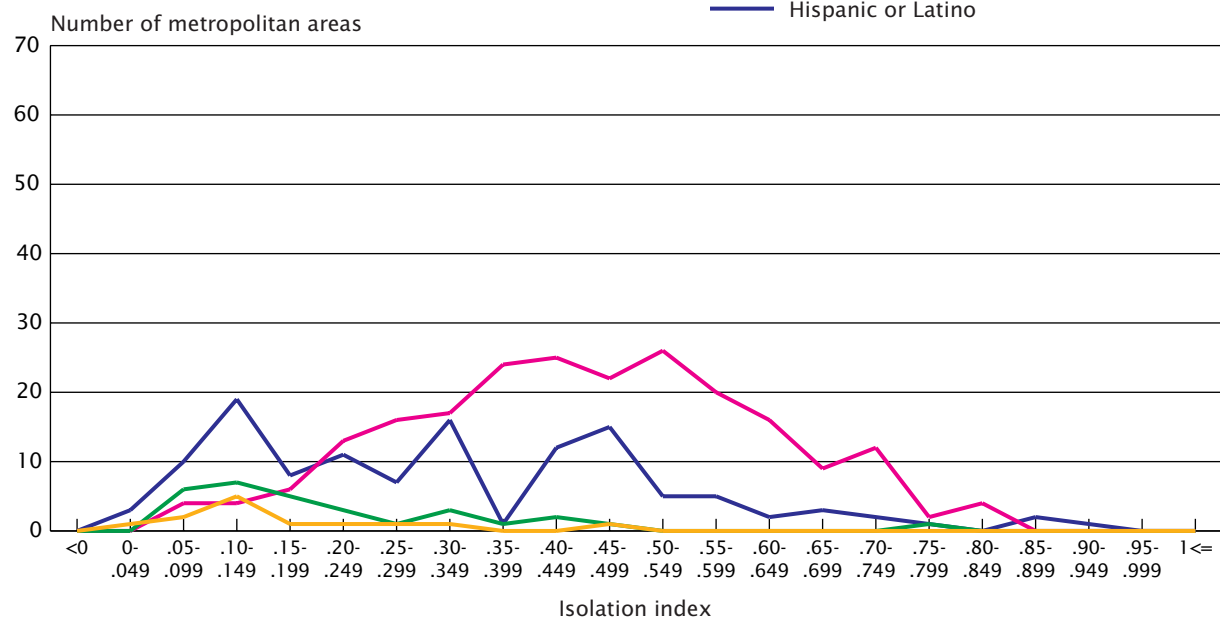
Distribution of Dissimilarity Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1990



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-2b.

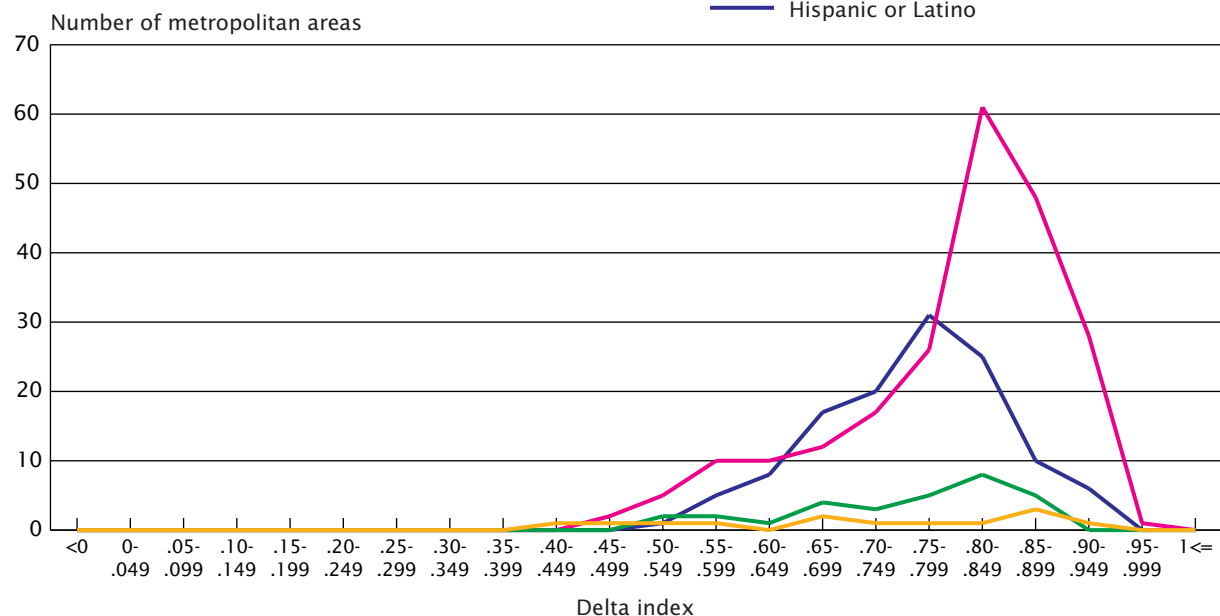
Distribution of Isolation Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1990



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-2c.

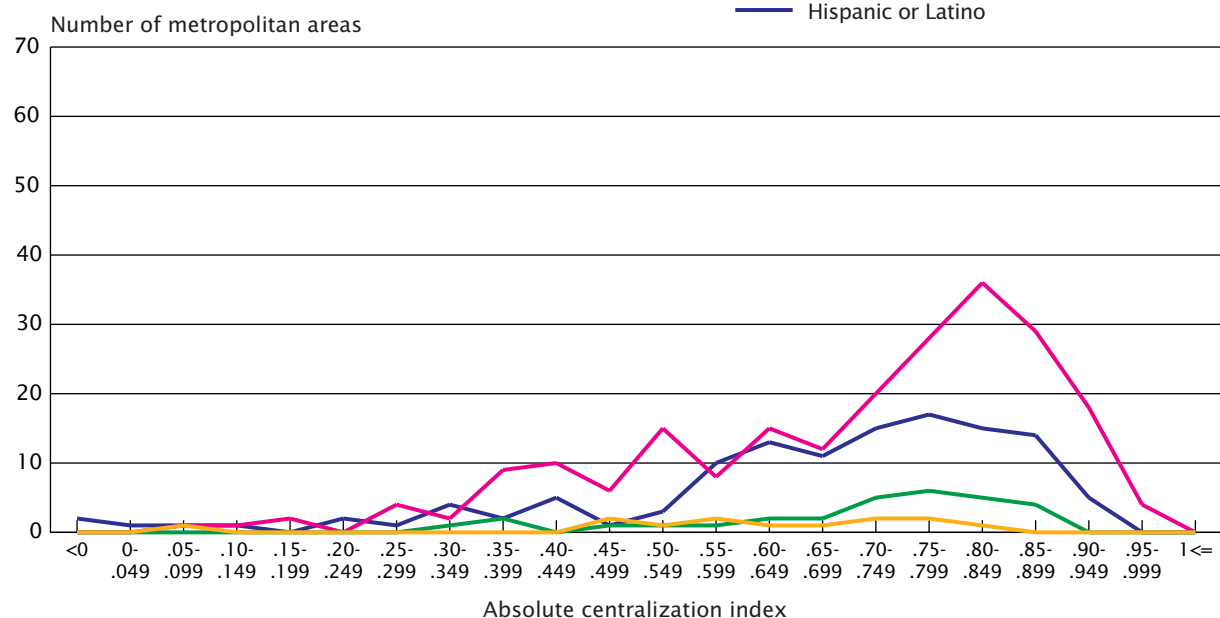
Distribution of Delta Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1990



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-2d.

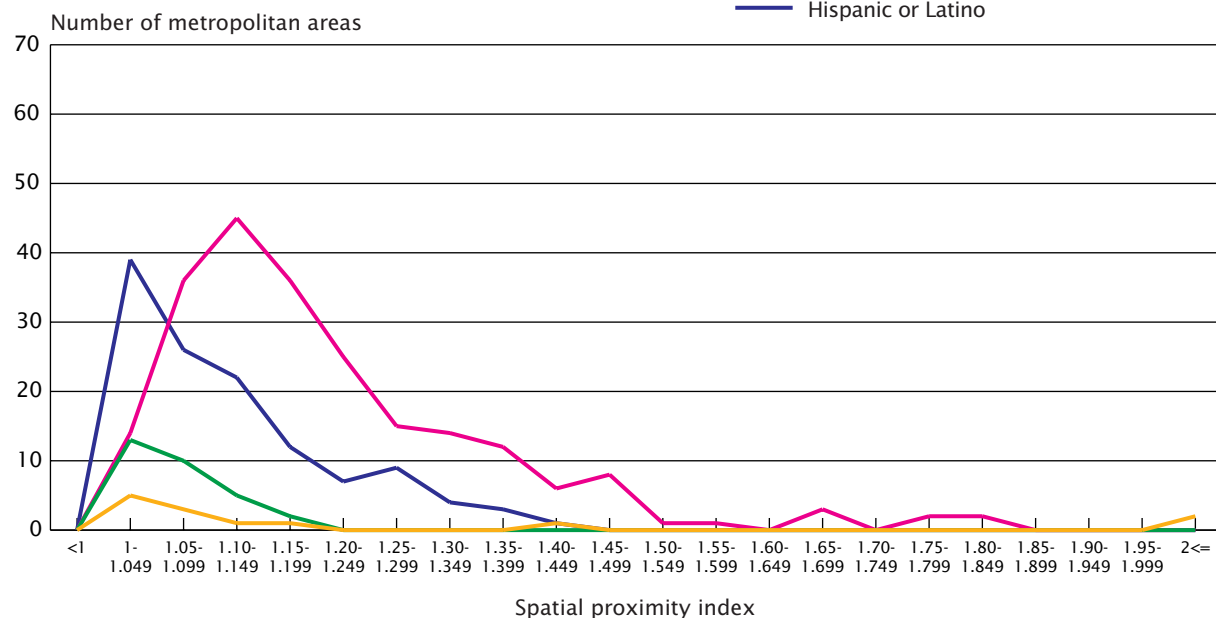
Distribution of Absolute Centralization Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1990



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-2e.

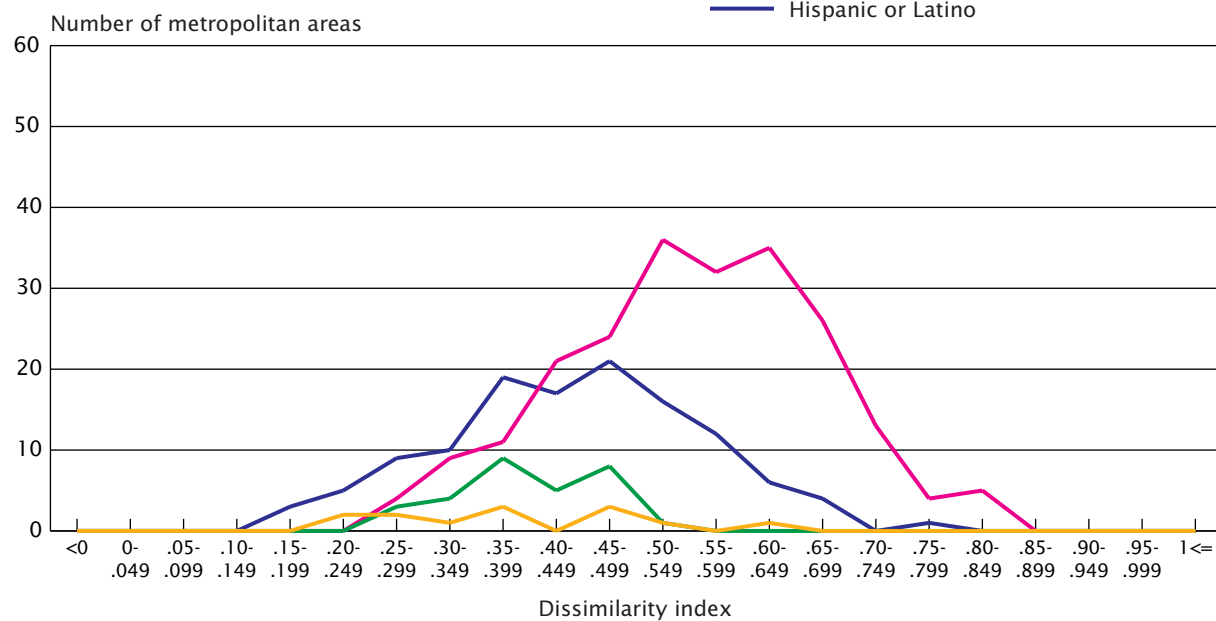
Distribution of Spatial Proximity Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 1990



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-3a.

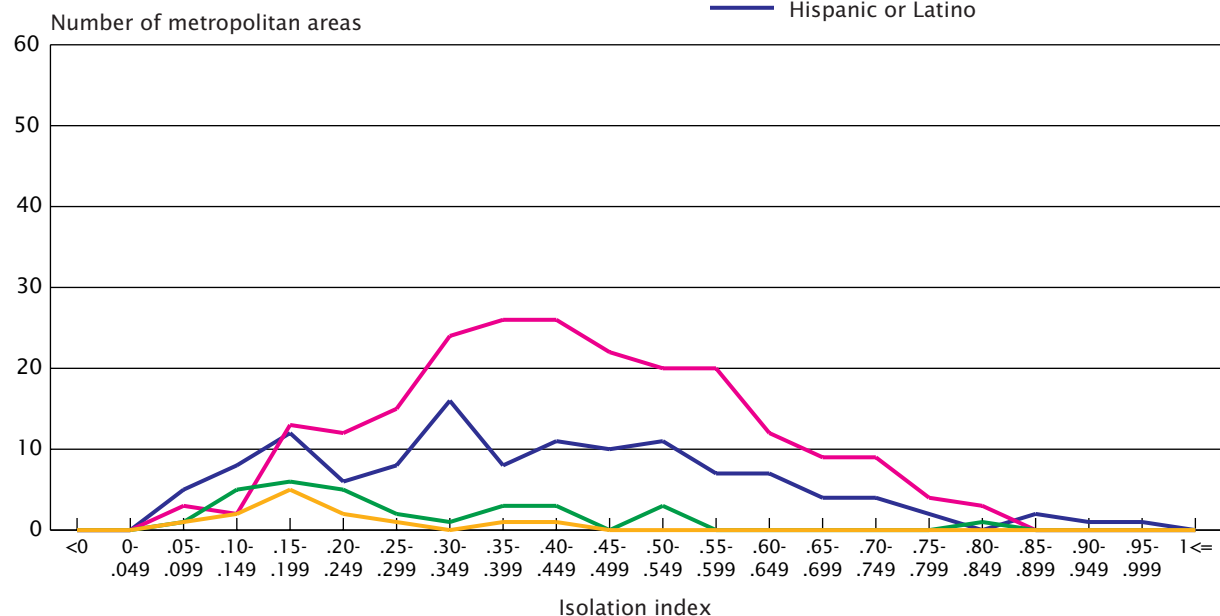
Distribution of Dissimilarity Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 2000



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-3b.

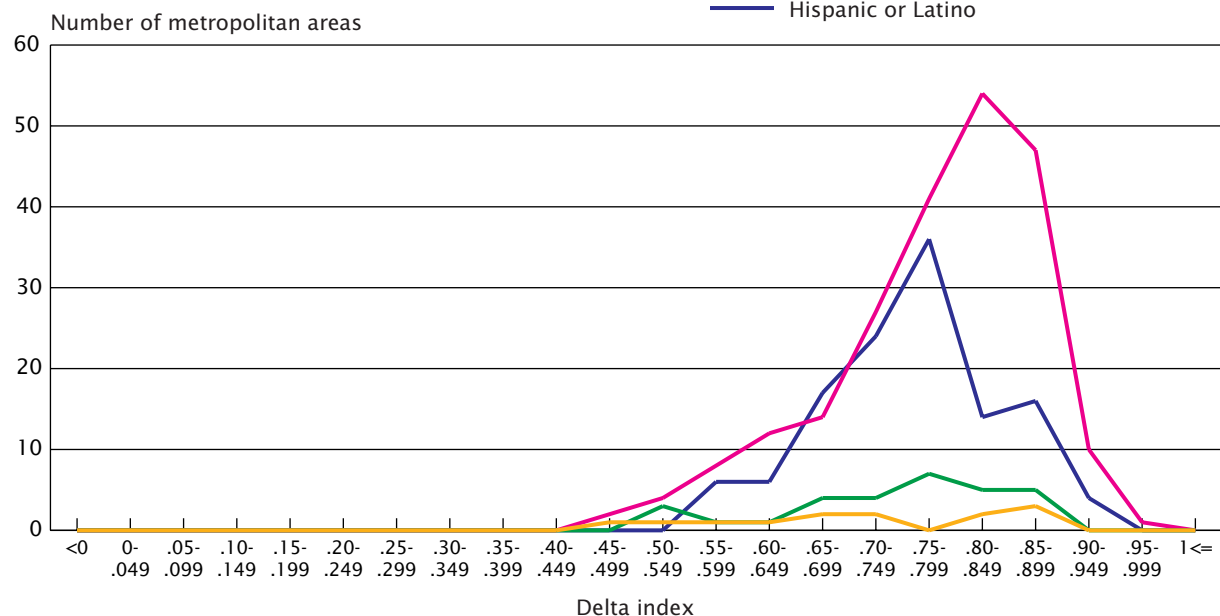
Distribution of Isolation Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 2000



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-3c.

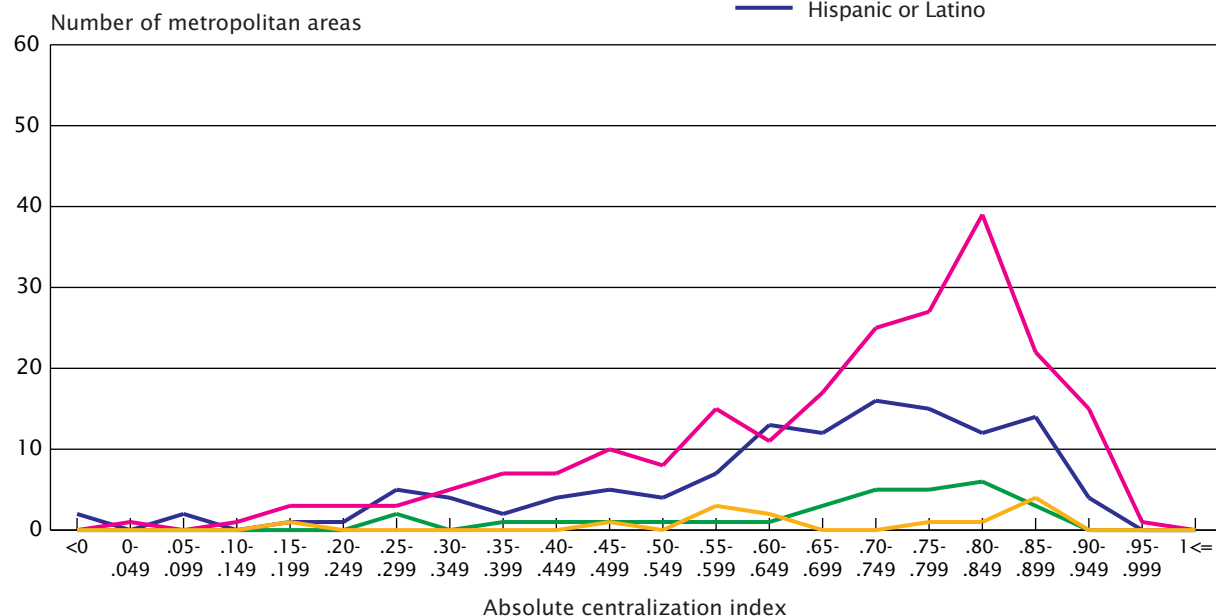
Distribution of Delta Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 2000



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-3d.

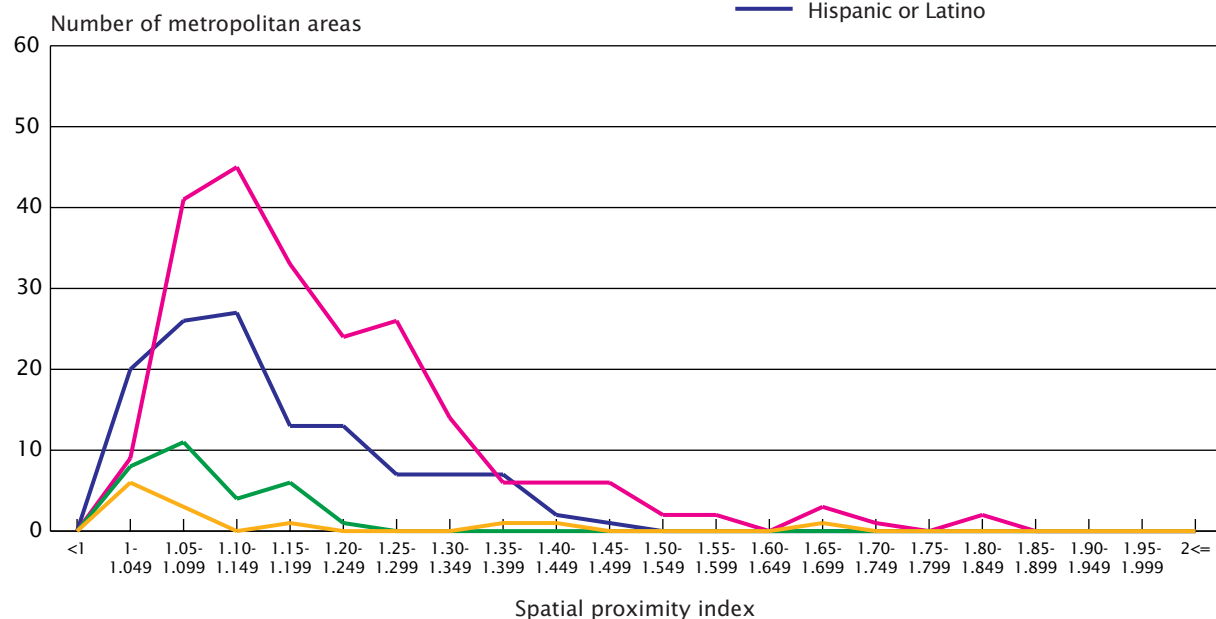
Distribution of Absolute Centralization Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 2000



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-3e.

Distribution of Spatial Proximity Index for AIAN, API, Black, and Hispanic: 2000



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-4(a-e) shows the change in the indexes between 1980 and 2000 for all “selected” metropolitan areas graphically (use of all metropolitan areas for such a figure would not give the reader much information because the extent of the overlap obscures too many individual points). Not only do the figures confirm the findings from Table 7-1 (Blacks tend to be more highly segregated than other groups), they also show groups that experienced changes in the indexes from 1980 to 2000 (as shown in Table 7-2).

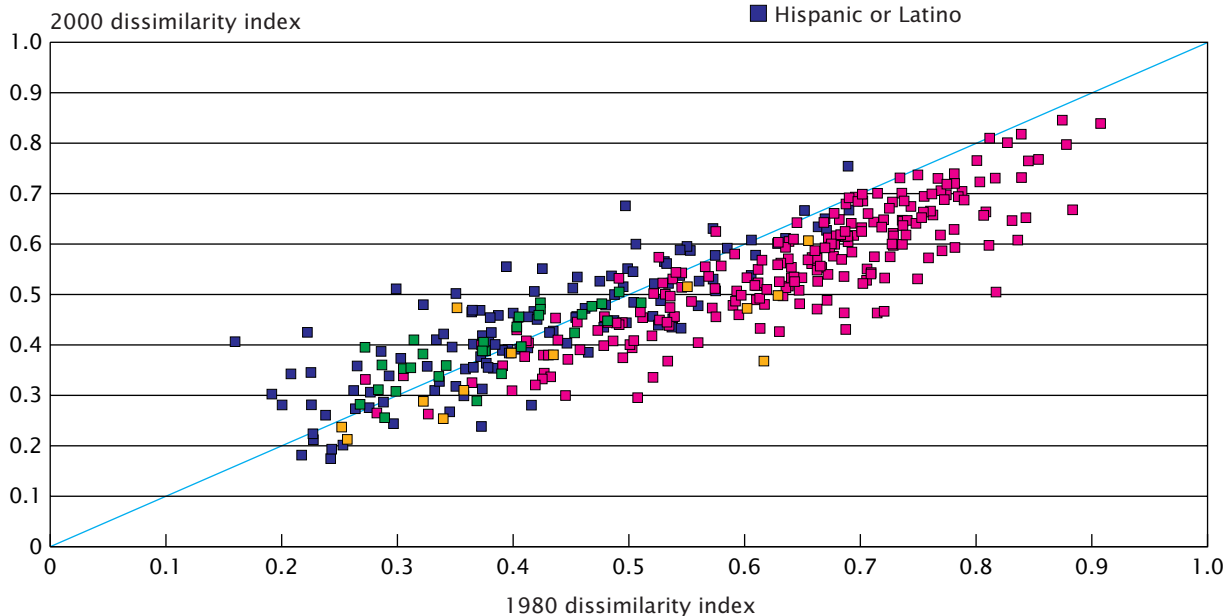
It is again clear that Blacks or African Americans had the biggest declines in dissimilarity (Figure 7-4a) and delta (Figure 7-4c) and almost all the declines in isolation (Figure 7-4b), since those points lie below the 45-degree line. The other groups are clustered around the 45-degree line for dissimilarity and delta, indicating little change over the 20-year period, with perhaps a preponderance of increases for Hispanics for dissimilarity. American Indians and Alaska Natives experienced increases in isolation for low levels of that index and decreases for higher levels; the other two groups — Asians and

Pacific Islanders, as well as Hispanics — experienced increases in segregation using the isolation index (and Hispanics had the four highest isolation scores for 2000).

The absolute centralization index (Figure 7-4d) does not show much change from 1980 to 2000, with most of the points scattered fairly closely around the 45-degree line. Spatial proximity (Figure 7-4e) also clusters around the 45-degree line, indicating little change. Blacks experienced a decrease in this index between 1980 and 2000, while Hispanics experienced an increase in this index.

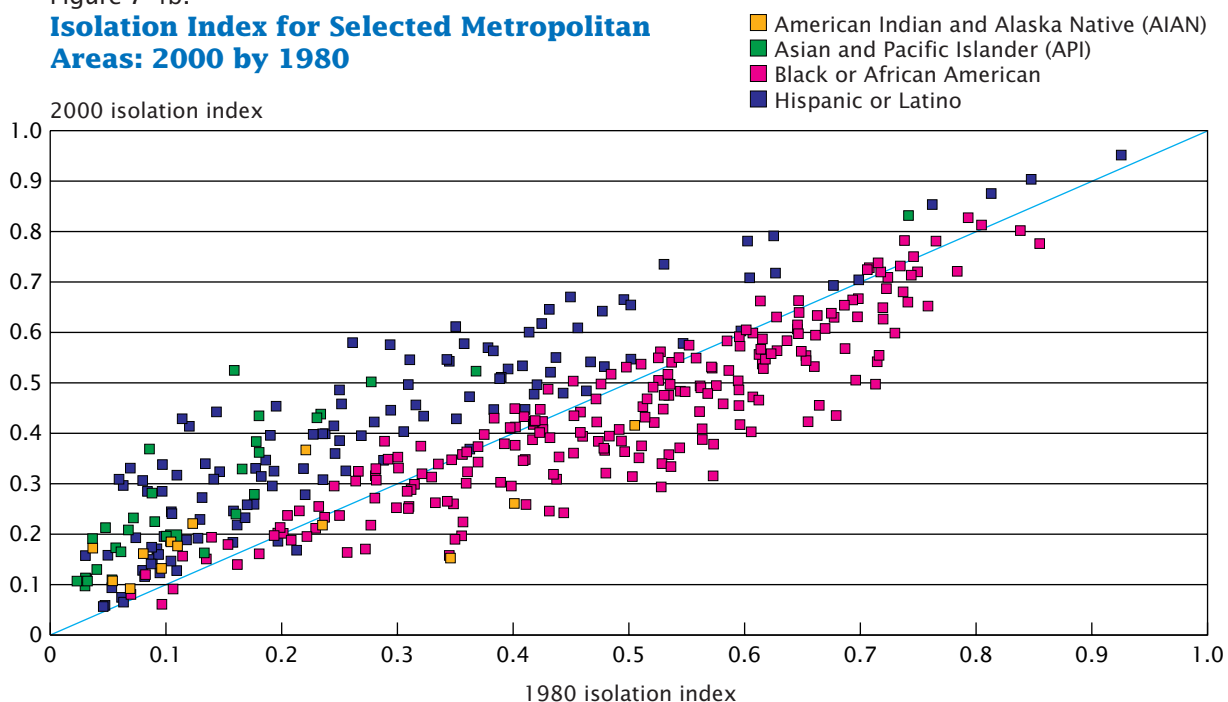
Figure 7-4a.

Dissimilarity Index for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



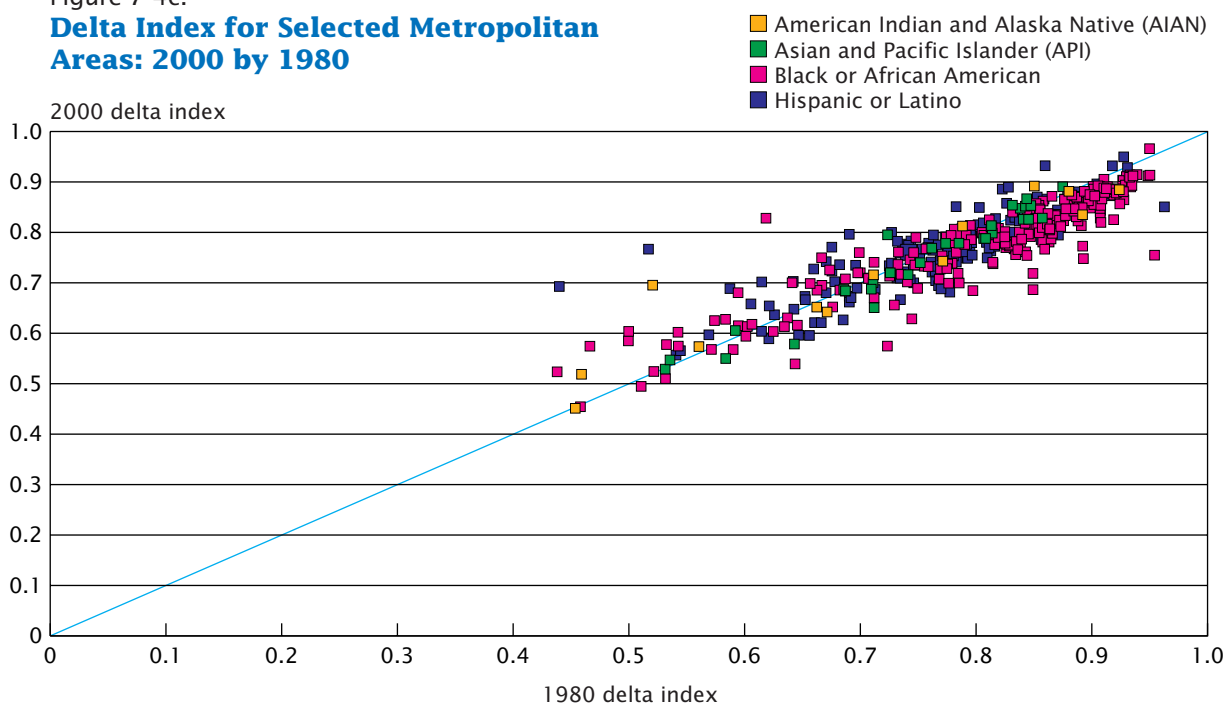
Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-4b.
Isolation Index for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

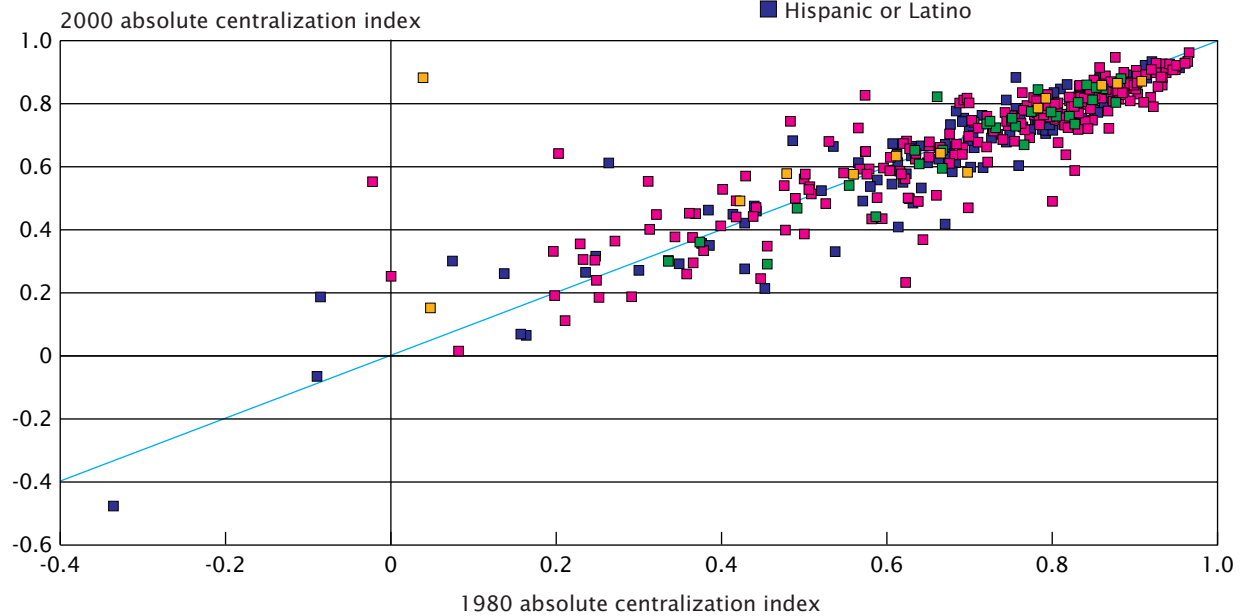
Figure 7-4c.
Delta Index for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-4d.

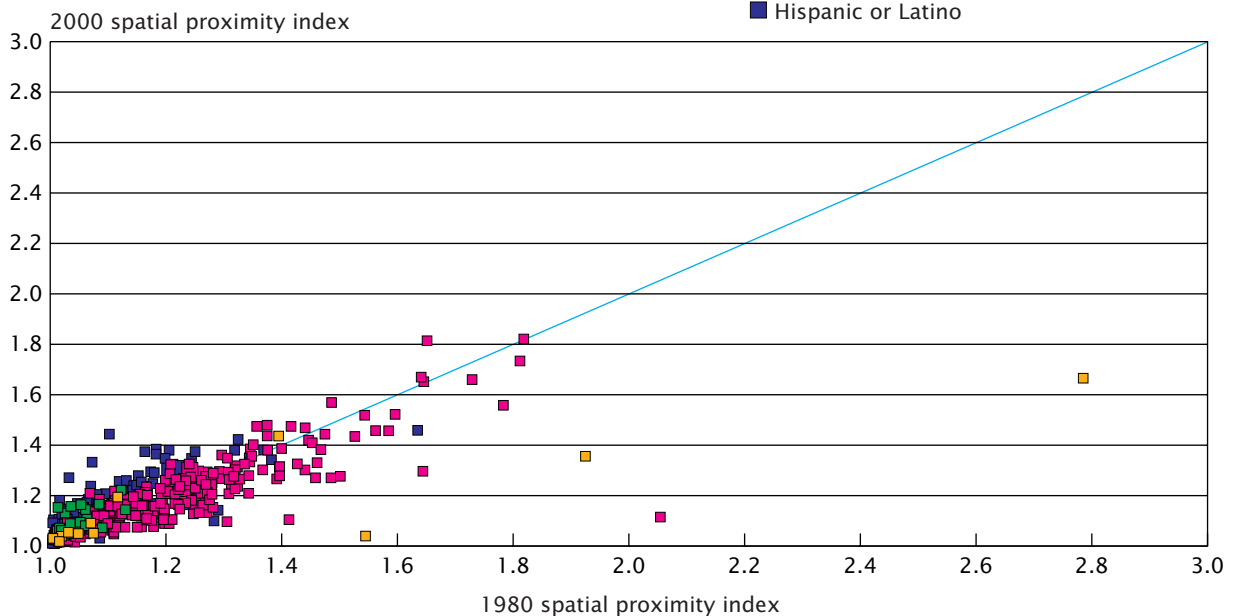
Absolute Centralization Index for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Figure 7-4e.

Spatial Proximity Index for Selected Metropolitan Areas: 2000 by 1980



Note: Selected metropolitan areas are those with at least 10 tracts and 3 percent or 20,000 or more of the racial/ethnic group in 1980. The reference group is White non-Hispanic. See Chapter 2 for a discussion of race and Hispanic origin definitions. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Table 7-3.

Residential Segregation Indexes for Los Angeles-Long Beach PMSA: 1980, 1990, and 2000

Race/ethnicity	Minority group population			Dissimilarity index			Isolation index			Delta index			Absolute centralization index			Spatial proximity index		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
American Indians and Alaska Natives	48,095	45,388	138,696	0.351	0.390	0.474	0.037	0.050	0.172	0.711	0.703	0.716	0.665	0.641	0.643	1.005	1.006	1.031
Asians and Pacific Islanders	434,713	954,065	1,282,466	0.468	0.463	0.477	0.277	0.405	0.502	0.752	0.740	0.740	0.766	0.713	0.670	1.123	1.190	1.222
Asians	(NA)	(NA)	1,245,019	(NA)	(NA)	0.479	(NA)	(NA)	0.499	(NA)	(NA)	0.743	(NA)	(NA)	0.671	(NA)	(NA)	1.225
Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders	(NA)	(NA)	49,514	(NA)	(NA)	0.506	(NA)	(NA)	0.112	(NA)	(NA)	0.739	(NA)	(NA)	0.626	(NA)	(NA)	1.021
Blacks or African Americans	943,544	991,581	999,747	0.808	0.728	0.664	0.758	0.693	0.652	0.865	0.817	0.787	0.843	0.789	0.721	1.783	1.652	1.558
Hispanics or Latinos	2,065,906	3,350,638	4,242,213	0.573	0.611	0.631	0.603	0.715	0.781	0.778	0.771	0.770	0.788	0.757	0.718	1.344	1.379	1.350
Total population	7,473,856	8,856,074	9,519,338	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

NA Not available. X Not applicable.

Note: All groups include multi-race reporters. Higher values indicate more segregation; the reference group is White non-Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 Summary File 1.

Only one metropolitan area, Los Angeles-Long Beach, had sufficient minority group population in 1980 to qualify as a selected metropolitan area in chapters 3 through 6, which analyzed the groups individually. For that reason, we thought it worthwhile to present those data in Table 7-3 and discuss their consistency with the general findings stated above. Blacks and Hispanics were the two most segregated groups in Los Angeles, with Blacks more segregated than Hispanics according to most measures in most years. Hispanics were, however, more isolated than Blacks in 1990 and 2000, and were tied in their absolute centralization index in 2000.

In all 3 years, Asians and Pacific Islanders were more segregated in Los Angeles than American Indians and Alaska Natives (tied for one measure, dissimilarity, in 2000) but less segregated than Hispanics or Blacks. In 2000, Asians were also more segregated in Los Angeles

than American Indians and Alaska Natives (and tied for dissimilarity), but less segregated than Hispanics or Blacks. Pacific Islanders had a higher dissimilarity index in Los Angeles than either Asians or American Indians and Alaska Natives, were tied with Asians for delta (both higher than American Indians and Alaska Natives), but were the least segregated group using the other three segregation measures (and substantially less isolated, a function of their relatively small size). So, in general, the patterns in Los Angeles-Long Beach seem to mirror the patterns in the Nation as a whole.

Table 7-4 presents the percentage changes in residential segregation over the 1980-2000 period for Los Angeles-Long Beach. It should be noted that while there was a decline of 6 percent in the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives between 1980 and 1990, there was a tremendous growth

between 1990 and 2000 (a tripling of the population). Much of this growth is attributable to multiple-race identification, as only 76,988 people identified as American Indian and Alaska Native only, whereas 138,696 identified either as American Indian and Alaska Native alone or in combination with at least one other race.

For the other three minority groups, there were the expected changes — decreases in dissimilarity and spatial proximity for Blacks and increases in isolation for Hispanics and for Asians and Pacific Islanders. Delta and absolute centralization, however, showed declines in segregation for all groups (with the exception of no change for American Indians and Alaska Natives).

Figure 7-5(a-d) presents a map of the population distribution of all four groups, contrasted with the settlement pattern of non-Hispanic Whites.

Table 7-4.
Percent Change in Residential Segregation Indexes for Los Angeles-Long Beach PMSA: 1980-2000

Race/ethnicity	Minority group population			Dissimilarity index			Isolation index			Delta index			Absolute centralization index			Spatial proximity index		
	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change	1980-1990 percent change	1990-2000 percent change	1980-2000 percent change
American Indians and Alaska Natives.	-6.0	205.6	188.4	9.8	21.6	34.7	26.2	246.3	368.9	-1.3	1.9	0.6	-3.7	0.3	-3.3	0.1	2.5	2.6
Asians and Pacific Islanders	54.4	34.4	195.0	-1.2	3.1	1.9	31.4	24.1	81.0	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	-7.4	-6.1	-12.6	5.6	2.7	8.8
Blacks or African Americans	4.8	0.8	6.0	-11.0	-8.9	-17.9	-9.4	-5.9	-14.0	-5.9	-3.7	-9.0	-6.9	-8.6	-14.5	-8.0	-5.6	-12.6
Hispanics or Latinos.	38.3	26.6	105.3	6.2	3.3	10.2	15.7	9.2	29.6	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	-4.1	-5.1	-8.9	2.5	-2.1	0.4
Total Population . .	15.6	7.5	27.4	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1980, 1990, and 2000 percent change Summary File 1.

To recap, a comparison of segregation patterns of the different groups indicated that African Americans were the most segregated (vis-a-vis the reference group, non-Hispanic Whites). Hispanics or

Latinos were generally the next most highly segregated, followed by Asians and Pacific Islanders, and then American Indians and Alaska Natives across a majority of the measures. However, African

Americans experienced declines, albeit modest ones, in segregation across all dimensions, while other groups showed either mixed patterns or small increases over the 1980-2000 period.

Figure 7-5a.
The Residential Segregation of American Indians and Alaska Natives and non-Hispanic Whites in 2000: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (part)

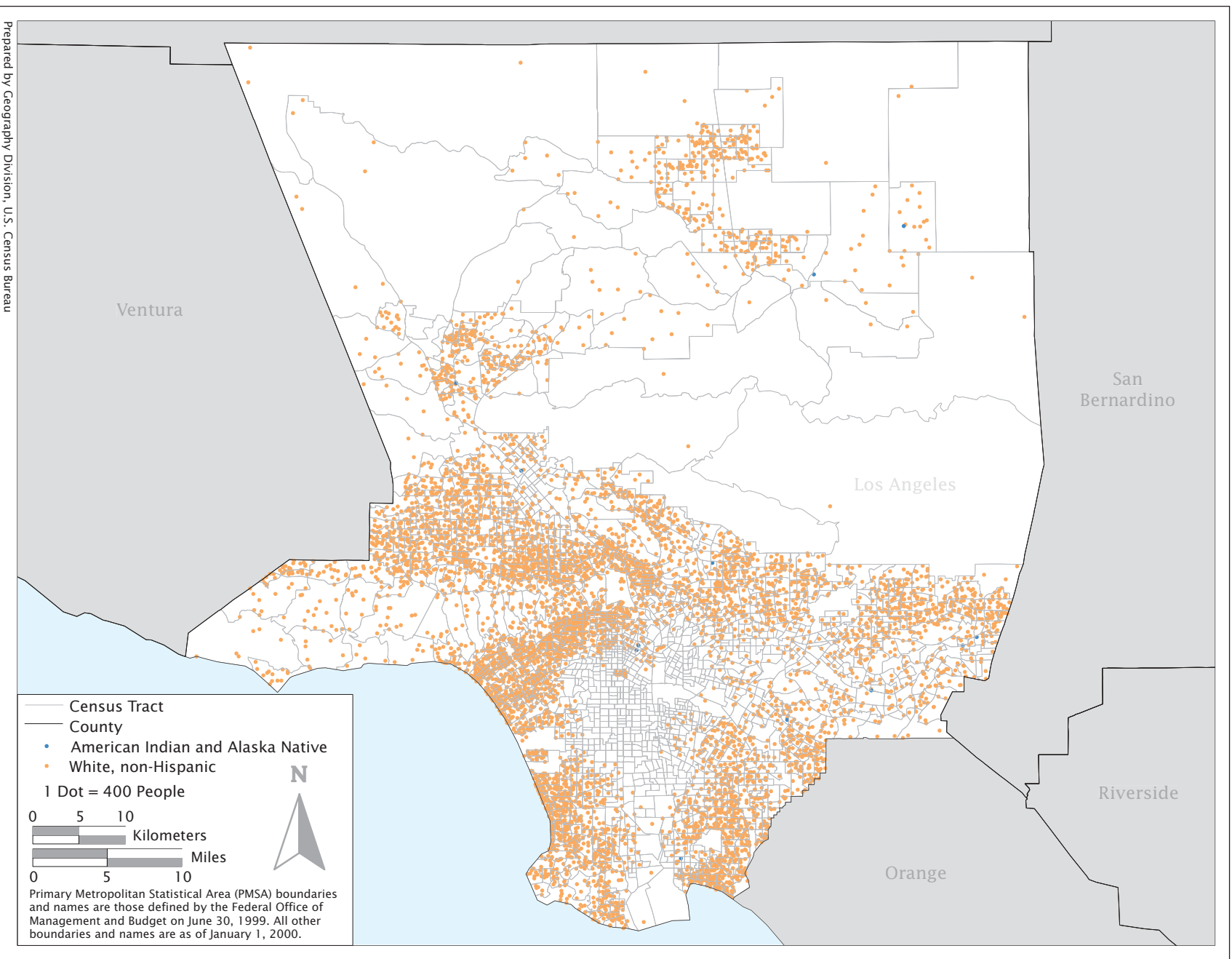


Figure 7-5b.

The Residential Segregation of Asians and Pacific Islanders and non-Hispanic Whites in 2000: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (part)

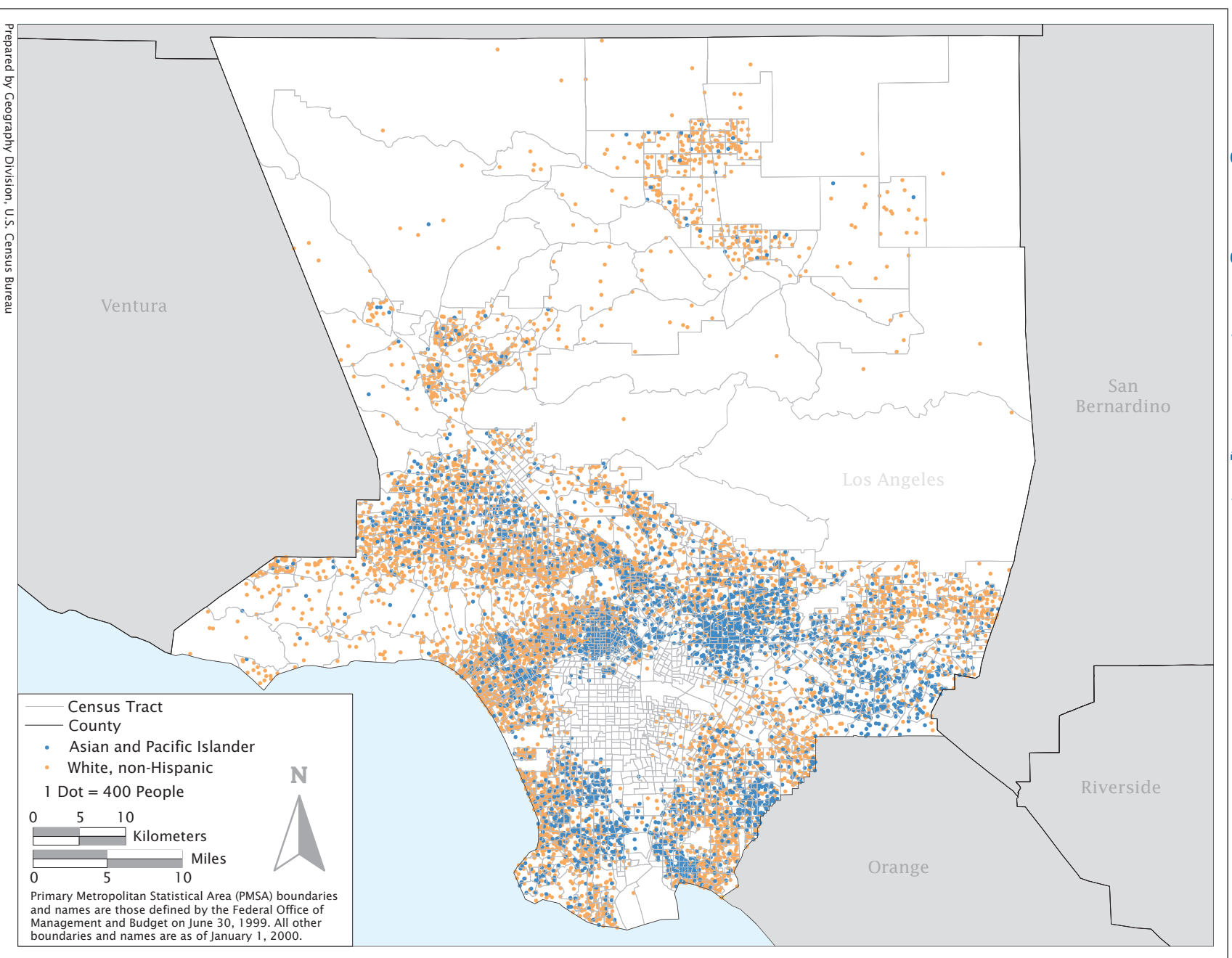


Figure 7-5C.
**The Residential Segregation of Blacks or African Americans and non-Hispanic Whites
 in 2000: Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (part)**

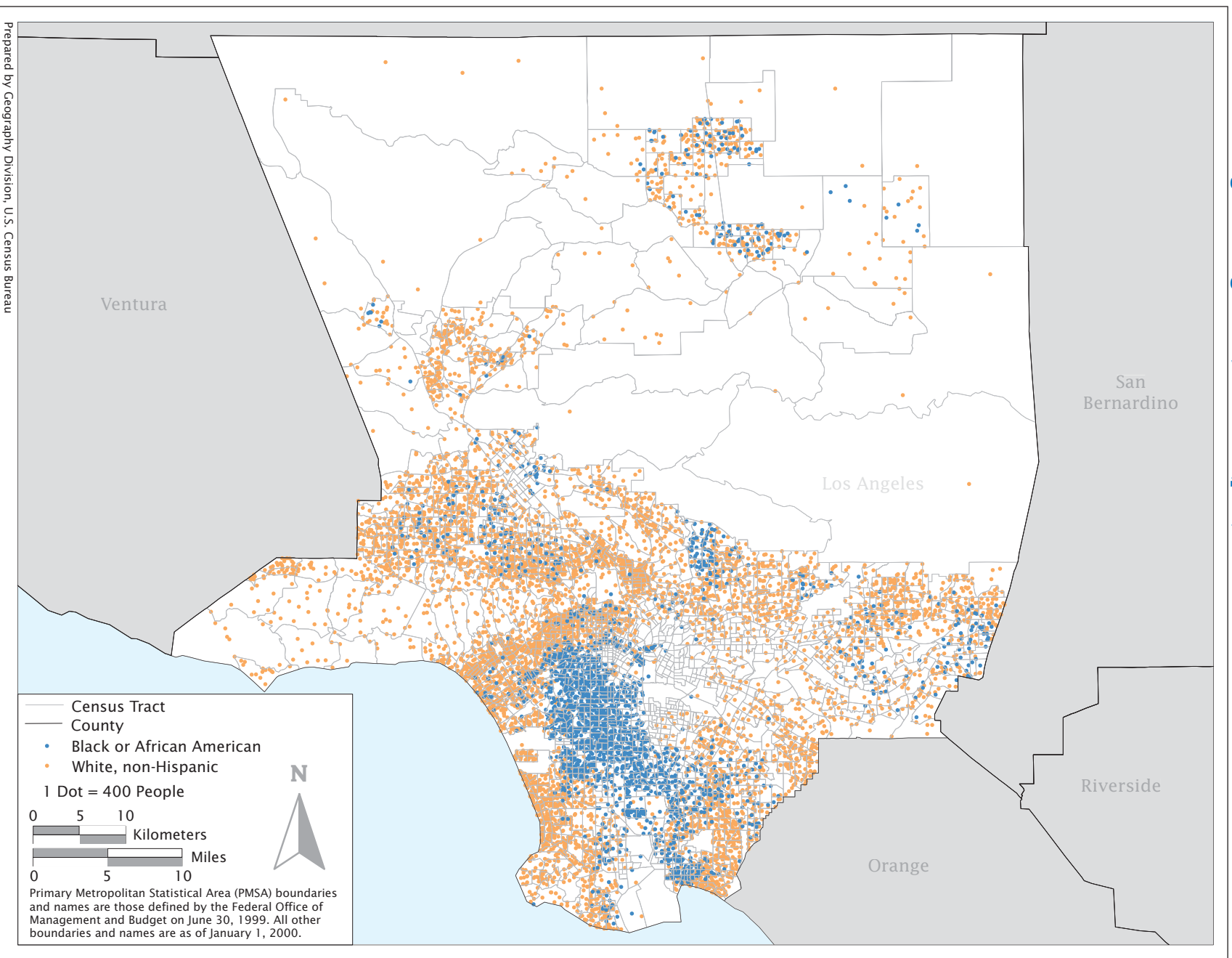


Figure 7-5d.
The Residential Segregation of Hispanics or Latinos and non-Hispanic Whites in 2000:
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA (part)

